

new species supposedly of hybrid origin does not now occur mixed with its theoretical parents, and intergradation of the kind so common in this group of species of *Artemisia* does not occur in the area.

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A NEW VARIETAL COMBINATION IN *Oxybaphus*. — In a pre-publication review of the writer's mss. on west-American range forbs the eagle eye of Dr. S. F. Blake has detected an improperly published new combination in *Oxybaphus*, a defect which this note assays to correct:

*Oxybaphus linearis* var. *subhispida* (Heimerl) Dayt., comb. nov. *Mirabilis linearis subhispida* Heimerl, Ann. Conserv. & Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 186. 1901. *Allionia linearis subhispida* Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 342. 1909. *A. gausapoides* Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 406. 1911. *A. subhispida* (Heimerl) Standl., Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 120. 1913.

This plant's hairiness seems to rate hardly more than varietal relationship to typical *Oxybaphus linearis* (Pursh) Robins. (syn. *Allionia linearis* Pursh), as Heimerl indicated when he first described this entity. The generic status of *Oxybaphus* seems now to be widely recognized; its fruit and floral characters suggest a closer relationship to *Mirabilis* than to *Allionia*. *O. linearis* var. *subhispida* occupies rather dry to medium moist sandy or gravelly soils but sometimes also heavy clays and moist rich loams, from "desert" areas to the ponderosa pine type, often partly protected such as under mesquite bushes or canyon cottonwoods. Its range, not too well known, is from extreme southwestern Colorado, New Mexico and western Texas south into Mexico. As a rule it is eaten little, if at all, by domestic livestock. However, there appear to be some exceptions. It is reported as common on shale banks about 9,000 feet on the Montezuma National Forest (southwestern Colorado) and there eaten with some relish by cattle. — WILLIAM A. DAYTON, ARLINGTON, VA.

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